[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 11th November, 1884.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 525 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 6th November, is glad to state that it appears from the Supplement to the *Panjáb Government Gazette*, of the 1st idem, that Sardár Muhammad Haiyát Khán, C.S.I., too, has been made a District Judge. He was fully entitled by his ability and long and faithful services to the high distinction which Sir Charles Aitchison has been pleased to bestow on him. The whole native population, especially that of the Panjáb, must feel highly grateful to His Honor for this new concession. But the promotion of the Sardár is sure to call forth a fresh outburst of indignation from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, which so vehemently opposed the elevation of Diwán Rám Náth. It will be remembered that the *Pioneer* raised a similar clamour against the appointment of Saiyid Mahmud to a District Judgeship in Oudh. But, on the contrary, the Anglo-Indian Press should lend the support of its voice to the Government of India in carrying out the policy of conciliation which has been introduced not a day too soon.

Elevation of Sardár Muhammad Haiyát Khán to a District Judgeship.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Tone of the Native Press.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 8th November, remarks that it appears from a long article, lately published in the *London Times*, that the Russian Government is bitterly hostile to the press. Only one daily appears at St. Petersburgh. This fact speaks for itself and needs no comment. Even in the United States, France, and Germany, which stand in the foremost ranks of civilized countries, the same repressive policy as regards the press is to be found in vogue in a greater or less degree. Press prosecutions are not unfrequent there. It is only the British Government that has generously conceded full freedom to "the fourth estate." No one can be justified in abusing such an invaluable gift. It is to be regretted that some native papers in Calcutta have made it a point always to find fault with Government and its officers. They are nothing if not scurrilous. Their conduct cannot be too strongly condemned. The members of the native press in Bengal cannot do better than by pursuing the policy of the late Bábu Kristodás Pál, editor of the *Hindú Patriot*, who was always moderate and guarded in his language.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Lieutenant-Governor's tour in the Sitapur Division in December next.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, states that Sir Alfred Lyall will for the first time pay a visit to the *tardi* districts of Oudh next month. Some persons regard official tours as an unmixed evil, but they are mistaken. True, the tours of the district officers cause great hardship to the people, but those of the Lieutenant-Governor, at all events as at present conducted, are not at all objectionable. The days of large gubernatorial camps, which were a veritable misfortune to the inhabitants of the places through which they passed, are past and gone. Sir Alfred Lyall never takes more than a hundred men with him on tour. Too much importance cannot be attached to the cold-weather tour of the Lieutenant-Governor in his satrapy, inasmuch as it is the only means by which he can become acquainted with the arbitrary proceedings of the

district officers and acquire an insight into the condition of the people. At present government is largely conducted by telegraph and post-office, which is a very unsatisfactory method of government. It is to be hoped that one of the many good results of Sir Alfred Lyall's impending visit to Sitapur will be that the Lucknow-Sitapur Railway project, which has lately been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will be speedily taken in hand.

Circulation, 275 copies.

Addresses to be presented to Lord Ripon at Amritsar by the natives of Lahore and Ráwal Pindi.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 5th November, and the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th November, publish the proceedings of an influential meeting held at Lahore on the 2nd idem to consider the subject of presenting an address to Lord Ripon on the eve of his departure from this country. Many speeches suited to the occasion were delivered, and a resolution was passed expressing regret at the retirement of his Lordship. Moreover, it was resolved to send a deputation to Amritsar to present an address to him on the occasion of his next visit to that place. It appears from the *Panjábi Akhbár* that another deputation from Ráwal Pindi will wait on his Lordship at Amritsar for the same purpose.

Circulation, 420 copies.

Tahsíldár of Sharakpur, Lahore.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th November, regrets to observe that, although it has more than once referred to the high-handedness of Munshi Tulsi Rám, tahsíldár of Sharakpur, in its columns, and the inhabitants of that place have forwarded petitions to the Deputy Commissioner and the higher authorities against him, no proper action has yet been taken by the officers in the matter. All the petitions are with the Deputy Commissioner, who is making secret enquiries at Lahore, and it is believed that the tahsíldár is endeavouring to induce his friends to use their influence on the Deputy Commissioner in his favour. The inhabitants of Sharakpur do not regard this method of enquiry as a satisfactory one,

and desire that an open investigation should be held at Sharakpur itself without further delay. If an immediate enquiry be impossible, the tahsíldár should be transferred at once to some other place, because he is greatly oppressing the people through enmity. It would seem that an excessive use of spirituous liquors has affected his brain. Moreover, he is reported not to be a very honest man and to have made a fortune by unfair means. He is said to be worth over a lakh of rupees.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

Release of Salem prisoners.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 10th November, expresses great satisfaction at the release of the Salem prisoners, and remarks that the wholesale convictions made in connection with those riots were most unjust. It is to be regretted that some officers habitually delight in tyranny and oppression. The natives are a very peaceful and loyal people. If they were unruly like the Irish, the government of this country would be a very difficult task. Mr. Blunt has rightly compared this country with an elephant, who is so meek that even a child can drive him, but if he loses his temper, it is very difficult to control him, as he is such a large animal. As long as the millions of this country have confidence in the justice of the British Government, well and good. But if that confidence is once shaken, most serious consequences would follow. The amnesty granted by Lord Ripon to the Salem prisoners will greatly add to the popularity of British rule.

Circulation, 168 copies.

Pleaders to be engaged at the public expense for undefended accused persons in Sessions cases in Bombay.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 8th November, is glad to state that the Bombay Government has lately issued a Resolution allowing courts of sessions to engage the services of pleaders at the public expense to defend those accused persons who have been committed to the sessions and who cannot afford to pay for legal advice. This is as it should be. It is to be hoped that other Local Governments

will follow the noble example set by Sir James Fergusson in this matter. (The *Victoria Paper*, Siálkot, of the 5th November, highly praises the Bombay Government's Resolution in question, and calls upon other Local Governments and Administrations to follow suit.)

Cost of the repairs of the Christian Church at Baghdád to be paid from the Indian treasury.

The same paper is surprised to hear that the Government of India has sanctioned a grant for the repairs of the Christian Church at Baghdád. What has this country to do with Baghdád? If it was necessary to repair the Church in question at the public expense, the cost should have been paid from the British treasury. The vaunted neutrality of the British Government in religious matters is moonshine.

Release of Salem prisoners.

The same paper does not approve of the release of Salem prisoners, and remarks that their release will encourage other persons to commit religious riots. As the religious animosity between the Hindús and Musalmáns has lately exhibited signs of revival in all parts of the country, it is necessary to nip the evil in the bud with a strong hand.

Circulation, 900 copies.

Admission of graduates to the police service.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 6th November, urges that the admission of graduates and persons of good family to the police service should be encouraged in order to improve the tone and efficiency of that service. It would be preposterous to expect such persons to enter the rank and file. If the Government desires to secure their services for the Police Department, it should at once appoint them Deputy Inspectors and Inspectors. The best arrangement would be to assign half the Deputy Inspectorships and Inspectorships, which fall vacant during the year, to those who are already employed in the department, and half to graduates and other men of education and position.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns at Gházipur during the late Muharram.

A correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th November, writing from Gházipur, refers to a quarrel that took place there between the Hindús and Musalmáns during the late Muharram. When a Brahmin was reciting a religious book one evening before a Hindú audience in a shop situated in a street, a *tázia* happened to pass through that street. As soon as the *tázia* arrived near the shop, the Brahmin stopped his recitation, and he and his audience sat silently in their seats. But a crowd of Musalmáns all of a sudden assaulted them without any provocation. The police, who were present on the occasion, did not care to interfere. On the contrary, a police official advised a Musalmán to tear up an ear of the *tázia* and then to charge the Hindús with having done it. The Musalmáns did this accordingly, and four or five Hindús were at once arrested by the police.

Circulation, 350 copies.

Late Muharram riots at Agra.

A local correspondent of the *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 7th November, in commenting on the late Muharram riots at Agra, remarks that during the first five days of the Muharram the Musalmáns were entirely silent and showed no sign of celebrating the Muharram. On the morning of the sixth day the Muhammadans of Meva-ka-katra were the first to beat their drums. It was near this katra that a party of Hindús, conducting some kine to the fair, was attacked, and the assailants are said to have sallied forth from that place. It is believed that Musalmáns held secret meetings at that place on the fifth and sixth day of the Muharram at night, and the conclusions arrived at by the meetings are evident from the event. Some *tázias* are no doubt carried through the streets on the night of the sixth day of the Muharram every year, but the procession always retires at midnight. This year the Musalmáns refused to leave the streets even on the morning of the seventh day, although they knew very well that the kine procession was to take place that day at 8 A.M.

Circulation, 150 copies.

The *Ágrá Akhbár*, of the 7th November, in commenting on the Muharram riots at Agra, remarks that the conduct of the Hindús on the occasion was insolent and that they themselves were the aggressors. Mr. Finlay prevented the riots from assuming larger proportions by his tact and shrewdness. The *Nasím-i-Agra* is unwisely trying to stir up race-hatred between the two classes. The *Akhbár* also complains that the police officials at the city police-station, being all Hindús, have already entered the names of five hundred Musalmáns in the list of rioters, and that their enquiries are not yet at an end. The Hindús charge any Musalmán, whom they owe a grudge, with having taken part in the riots. (The *Mufid-i-Ám*, Agra, of the 1st November, also gives a version of the story with a view to exculpating the Musalmáns and to laying the blame on the Hindús.)

The same.

Circulation, 400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 8th November, urges that sheds should be constructed in the premises of the courts of justice in the Panjáb for the use of suitors. The want of such sheds is a source of great inconvenience to suitors from the inclemencies of the weather, especially during the rains. No objection can be made to the proposal on the score of want of funds, because there is a large saving under the head of law and justice every year.

Need for suitors' sheds in the Panjáb.

A correspondent of the same paper complains that prostitutes not only spread immorality and venereal diseases among the people, but that they are also responsible for a great deal of crime. Their houses are the constant resort of gamblers, thieves, and other such classes of persons. The young girls that are to be found with them are not generally their own daughters, but have been purchased by them from kidnappers. This is nothing but a kind of slave-trade. It is surprising that the British Government, which has done so much to check that trade in other countries, is indifferent to its existence in this

Prostitutes.

country. The proceedings of public women should be very strictly watched.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Bhárat Jiwan* (Benares), of the 10th November, states that the Muharram and the Krishna-lilá at Jaunpur have synchronised for the last three years, In 1882 the Musalmáns protested against the Hindú fair being held, but Mr. Ward, the then District Magistrate, did not accede to their unreasonable wishes, and allowed the Hindús to celebrate their Krishna-lilá, Last year, too, the remonstrances of the Musalmáns were of no avail. Mr. Robinson, District Magistrate, entrusted the management of the Muharram and the Hindú fair to Bábú Harnám Chandra Seth, Deputy Magistrate, who made excellent arrangements, and everything went off quietly, This year Mr. Robinson at first granted permission to the Hindús to celebrate their Krishna-lilá in the usual way. But, on the 29th October, he sent orders to the Rája, a minor, who holds the fair, to stop all singing and music with the Thákurji procession while passing the central street. The whole Hindú community was highly dissatisfied with this unjust restriction, and advised the Rája to hold the fair on the premises of his palace, and not near the pond, as usual. But the Rája, whose estate is under the management of the Court of Wards, feared that the suggested course might displease Mr. Robinson, and therefore held the fair in accordance with the orders of the latter. The Thákurji was carried to the pond and back again to the Rája's palace in a most disrespectful manner. It is to be hoped that the Local Government will enquire into the matter and do justice to the Hindús. Next year the Rám-lilá will synchronise with the Muharram. Are the fairs and festivals of the Hindús to be interfered with because they are such a law-abiding people ?

Late Muharram and the Krishna-lilá at Jaunpur.

Circulation, 700 copies.

The *Reformer* (Lahore), of the 5th November, adverting to the collapse of the Hazára forest frauds case, observes that the man who

Forest frauds case, Hazára.

brought such false charges against the accused, who are respectable persons, should not be allowed to escape scot-free, but should be made an example of.

Agitation against Diwán Rám Náth's elevation to a District Judgeship.

The same paper gives an abstract of Mr. Maconachie's letter to the Panjab Government protesting against the promotion of Diwán Rám Náth to a District Judgeship and of the Government's reply to it, and condemns the agitation against the Diwán's elevation as unreasonable and unjust. It is but just and fair that Government should look on classes of its subjects with an eye of equality. Moreover, it is highly desirable, on political grounds, that it should win the good will of the native population.

Circulation, 605 copies.

Sir Alfred Lyall's visit to Ráe Bareli.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 6th November, calls upon the nobility and gentry of Ráe Bareli to perpetuate the memory of the Lieutenant-Governor's visit to that place by the establishment of some scholarships at the local school from public subscription, or in some other suitable form.

Circulation, 900 copies.

Pay of subordinate police officials.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 5th November, adverting to the comparatively large powers exercised by the subordinate police officials, such as sergeants, &c., in charge of police-stations, urges that the lower grades of the police service should be recruited from among a better-educated class of men than is done at present, and that the pay of the appointments should be increased in order that educated persons may be induced to accept them.

Reception of Lord Ripon at Amritsar.

The same paper, referring to the arrangements made by the native community of Amritsar to give a warm reception to Lord Ripon on his visit to that place, remarks that a demonstration will be made to show with what feelings of love and gratitude his Lordship is regarded by the native population. Lord Dufferin should endeavour to make his administration still

more popular in order that greater demonstrations may be made at the time of his retirement.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Moral training in schools and colleges.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 8th November, urges that moral training should be provided in schools and colleges. The neglect of that training is producing a very evil effect on the minds of native youths. The Education Commission has also drawn the attention of Government to the subject in its Report.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation, 600 copies.

Case of Imdád Khán, late Examiner in the Railway Mail Service, Allahabad.

The *Hindustání* (Lucknow), of the 2nd November, referring to the case of Imdád Khán, late Examiner in the Railway Mail Service at Allahabad, which is being tried by the Sessions Judge at Allahabad, remarks that the higher Government officers are in no small degree to blame for the frequent occurrence of frauds at public offices. Why do they not make better office rules with a view to making any frauds impossible? In the case in question the greatest frauds appear to have been committed in connection with the articles supplied by Tárni Charan, contractor. Why was a contract allowed to be given to the same man continually for ten years? This afforded the accused a favourable opportunity for committing the alleged frauds.

Siálkot-Vazirabad Railway.

A correspondent of the *Safír-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 15th October (received on the 9th November), states that at present two passenger trains leave Vazirabad for Siálkot during the day, one at 5 A.M. and the other at 2 P.M. This arrangement is not a very satisfactory one. If a passenger is unable to leave by the 2 P.M. train, he has to wait for the next fifteen hours, which exposes him to no small inconvenience, especially during the cold weather. It would be better if one train were timed to start at 1 A.M. and the other at 1 P.M. There is a good shed for passengers at the Vazirabad station,

but the Railway police annoy women by singing indecent songs.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 400 copies.

Kashmir.

A correspondent of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 8th November, states that an *ekka*-driver receives Rs. 2-10-0 as hire for his *ekka* between Jammu and Siálkot, but that out of that sum he has to pay Re. 1-5-0 to the contractor, 5 annas as toll at the Tawi ferry, and 2 annas as road tax. In this way he has only 14 annas left to himself, which hardly suffices for his own support and that of his horse on the journey. The levy of these heavy taxes necessarily presses hard on the owners of *ekkas* and carriages plying between the two places. The worst of it is that the road is still not maintained in good order. Very heavy import and export duties are levied by the Kashmir Darbár. All exports are as a rule subject to the payment of an *ad valorem* duty at Rs. 12-8-0 per cent. The shawl industry has largely declined, the duty on shawl being as high as 25 per cent. Articles imported from British territories are charged an *ad volorem* duty at Rs. 6-4 per cent. The levy of the tax is attended with a great deal of oppression. The Muhammdans in Jammu were at first prohibited from observing the late Muharram in the usual way owing to the birth of a grand-son and a grand-daughter to the Mahárájá; but Diwán Anant Rám kindly had the prohibition removed afterwards.

LOCAL.

Circulation, 1,400 copies.

Local complaints, Benares.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 10th November, in its local news column, complains that at Machhrata dirty water flows out of the sewer into the street at several places, to the great inconvenience of the people. The streets in Benares are not properly watered, and the articles exposed to sale by traders in their shops are covered with dust in consequence. The boat-bridge at Rájghát, which is generally completed and re-opened for traffic on the 1st November, after the rains, has

not yet been constructed. The delay is due to the prolonged maintenance of a high level by the river, but the work should now be pushed on with vigour. During the rains, when the river has to be crossed in boats, unwary passengers are induced by boatmen to go on board the mail-boat and mulcted of eight annas each as toll on arrival at the other bank. The *Jiwan* does not object to the high rate of toll charged for the use of the mail-boat, but contends that the passengers should be informed of the rate beforehand. The practice is also objectionable, inasmuch as the taking of passengers on board the mail-boat necessarily causes some delay to the mails.

Circulation, 90 copies.

The *Márwár Gazette*, of the 3rd November, on the authority of its Nagína correspondent, complains that the wild elephants in the forests in the neighbourhood often injure standing crops and sometimes also cause loss of life. A man was lately killed by an elephant at Láldháng. The local authorities should see to this.

Wild elephants in Nagína, Bijnor.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Barkat Alí ...	Nov. 8th ...	Nov. 9th ...	150 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly...	Díván Búta Singh,	,, 3rd, 5th & 7th	,, 6th, 8th, & 10th respectively.	500 ,,
3	*Agra Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Khwájá Yúsuf Alí,	,, 7th ...	,, 9th ...	150 ,,
4	*Anwa-l-Akhbár* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Diláwar Alí ...	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	145 ,,
5	*Akhbar-i-'Álam* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	,, 4th ...	,, 8th ...	80 ,,
6	*Akhbár-i-'Am* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	,, 5th & 8th	,, 8th, & 11th respectively.	1,880 ,,
7	*Ahmadul-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	,, 4th ...	,, 8th ...	...
8	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Guláb Rái ...	,, 4th & 8th	,, 6th & 10th respectively.	290 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt).
9	*Almorá Akhbár* ...	Almorá ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	,, 3rd ...	,, 6th ...	102 copies.
10	*Anjuman-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ohandan Lál ...	,, 1st ...	,, 5th ...	150 ,,
11	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	,, 8th ...	,, 11th ...	400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt).
12	*Anwáru-l-Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tegh Bahádur ...	Oct. 30th ...	,, 7th ...	250 copies.
13	*Ashrafu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Tri-monthly,	Mirzá Khán ...	Nov. 1st ...	,, 5th ...	110 ,,
14	*Bhárat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	Weekly ...	Totá Rám ...	,, 7th ...	,, 10th ...	110 ,,

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
15	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benáres ...	Hindi ...	Weekly ...	Rám Krishn Varmá	Nov 10th ...	Nov. 11th ...	1,400 copies.
16	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí*...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Thákur Prasád ..	„ 1st ..	„ 7th ...	300 „
17	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí*	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Muhammad Husain,	„ 3rd ...	„ 6th ...	453 „
18	*Dabíru-l-Mulk* ...	Bhópál ...	Ditto ..	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alí ...	Oct. 30th ...	„ 5th ...	225 „
19	*Delhí Punch* ..	Lahore ...	Ditto ..	Weekly ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	Nov. 5th ...	„ 8th ...	331 „
20	*Desh Upkárak* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sálig Rám ...	„ 8th ...	„ 11th ...	740 „
21	*Dinkar Prakásh* ...	Lucknow,	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Shankar Prasád ...	For Oct. ...	„ „ ...	164 „
22	*Gorakshá* ...	Hoshyárpúr.	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Sindhí Khán Saffí...	Oct. 1st, 8th, 15th & 5th Nov.	„ 9th ...	253 „
23	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar...	Gurmukhí ..	Ditto ..	Jhandá Singh ...	Nov. 4th ...	„ 8th ...	250 „
24	*Hámí-i-Hind* ...	Cawnpore,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	„ 6th ...	„ „ ...	613 „
25	*Hindustání* ..	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Gangá Prasád ...	„ 2nd, 5th, 7th & 9th.	„ 7th, 8th & 10th.	600 „
26	*Jaipur Gazette* ..	Ajmere ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábir Prasád ...	„ 5th & 8th,	„ 7th & 10th respectively.	150 „
27	*Jalwa-i-Túr* ..	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	90 „
28	*Kárendwan* ..	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 3rd ...	„ „ ...	250 „
29	*Kashf Pattrikà* ..	Benáres ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Lakshmí Shankar, M.A.	„ 7th ...	„ 8th ...	600 copies (including 324 copies taken by Govt.)
30	*Katehar Punch* ...	Badáún ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	110 copies.
31	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá,*	Benáres ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	„ 10th ...	„ 11th ...	350 „
32	*Khair Khwah-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá.	Urdú ...	Ditto	Brij Lál ...	Oct. 20th ...	„ 9th ...	400 „

33	*Koh-i-Núr* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Tri-weekly,	Harsukh Rái ...	Nov. 4th, 6th & 8th.	„ 7th, 9th & 11th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)	
34	*Lawrence Gazette* ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Iqbálu-l-dín ...	Oct. 29th ...	„ 9th ...	130 copies.	
35	*Lyton Gazette* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ganeshí Lál ...	Nov. 1st ...	„ 5th ...	...	
36	*Marwár Gazette* ...	Jodhpur ...	Hindí-Urdú,	Ditto ...	Gobardhan Dás ...	„ 3rd ...	„ 7th ...	90	„
37	*Mashír-i-Qaisar* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Muhammad	„ 4th ...	„ 8th ...	200	„
38	*Mufíd-i-Núr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Durgá Prasád ...	„ 1st & 8th	„ 5th & 11th respectively.	30	„
39	*Núr-i-Darakhshán*,	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	200	„
40	*Núr-i-Nimroz* ...	Bijnor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhíbu-llah ...	„ 3th ...	„ 11th ...	175	„
41	*Núr-i-Hind* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Shyám Naráyan ...	For Sep. & Oct.	„ 6th ...	300	„
42	*Núru-l-Afáq* ...	Lahore ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Mukund Ram ...	Nov. 3rd ...	„ 5th ...	270	„
43	*Núru-l-Kán* ...	Agrá ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán ...	„ 1st ...	„ 6th ...	100	„
44	*Munádí-l-Akhbár* ...	Bárábanki,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Yúsuf,	„ ...	„ 9th ...	100	„
45	*Municipal Guide* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Alí Ján ...	Oct. 30th ...	„ 6th ...	75	„
46	*Najmu-l-Akhbár* ...	Etáwah ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sáhu-llah Khán ...	Nov. 6th ...	„ 11th ...	168	„
47	*Nasím-i-Agrá* ...	Agrá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jamná Dás ...	„ 7th ...	„ 9th ...	350	„
48	*Nasím-i-Hind* ...	Fatehpur,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Kunj Bihárí Lál ...	„ 4th ...	„ 7th ...	86	„
49	*Nasím-i-Sahar* ...	Badaun ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imtiáz Ahmad ...	Oct. 31st & Nov.	„ 5th & 10th respectively.	...	
50	*Nizámu-l-Mulk* ...	Moráddbád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ihtisháme-l-dín ...	Nov. 11th ...	„ 8th ...	110	„
51	*Núr Afshán* ...	Ludhiáná,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rev. C. B. Newton...	„ 6th ...	„ „ ...	775	„
52	*Núr-i-Badáún* ...	Badáún ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Amjad Hussain ...	„ „ ...	„ 9th ...	300	„
53	*Núru-l-Absár* ...	Allahábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Roshan Lál ...	„ 5th ...	„ 8th ...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Govt.)	
54	*Núru-l-Anwár* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Yáqúb,	„ 8th ...	„ „ ...	375 copies.	
55	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhi ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Nusrat Alí ...	„ 1st ...	„ 5th ...	200	„
56	*Nusratu-l-Islám* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Nusrat Alí ...	For Oct. & Nov.	„ 8th ...	25	„
57	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Marathí-English.	Weekly ...	Básudeva, Bháskar,	Nov. 5th ...	„ „ ...	350	„

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly, or otherwise.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Receipt.	Circulation.
						1884.	1884.	
58	*Oudh Akhbár* ...	Lucknow,	Urdú ...	Daily ...	Sheo Prasád ...	Nov. 5th to 11th	Nov. 5th to 11th respectively.	605 copies (including 94 copies taken by Govt.)
59	*Oudh Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Sajjád Husain ...	,, 4th ...	,, 8th ...	450 copies.
60	*Panjábi Akhbár* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Muhammad Asím,	,, 1st & 5th	,, 5th & 10th respectively.	275 ,,
61	*Panjáb Punch* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Firozu-l-dín ...	,, 5th ...	,, 9th ...	80 ,,
62	*Patiála Akhbár* ...	Patiálá ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Dín Muhammad ...	,, 3rd ...	,, 6th ...	363 ,,
63	*Prayág Samáchár* ...	Allahábád,	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Dewakí Nandan ...	,, 16th ...	,, 10th ...	700 ,,
64	*Qaisarí Akhbár* ...	Jullundur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Ahmad Bakhsh ...	,, 8th ...	,, 9th ...	110 ,,
65	*Rafáh-i-'Ám* ...	Siálkot ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Díván Chand ...	Oct. 24th ...	,, ...	400 ,,
66	*Rafíq-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muharram Alí ...	Nov. 8th ...	,, 10th ...	400 ,,
67	*Raftu-l-Akhbár* ...	Benáres ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ghulám Husain ...	,, 5th ...	,, 7th ...	350 ,,
68	*Rahbar-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	Ditto ...	Bi-weekly ...	Nádir Alí Sháh ...	,, 4th & 7th	,, 5th & 8th respectively.	420 ,,
69	*Rájputánd Gazette* ...	Ajmere ...	Urdú-Hindí,	Weekly ...	Murád Alí ...	,, 3rd ...	,, 5th ...	160 ,,
70	*Rást-i-Benazír* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Shiva Náth ...	For Nov. ...	,, 9th ...	500 ,,
71	*Reformer* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Pandit Hargopál ...	Nov. 5th ...	,, 8th ...	700 ,,
72	*Rohtak Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Náráyan ...	,, 8th ...	,, 10th ...	150 ,,
73	*Sádiqu-l-Akhbár* ...	Sháhwalpur.	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Dwárká Náth ...	,, 6th ...	,, 9th ...	264 ,,
74	*Safír-i-Panjáb* ...	Hoshyárpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Sindhí Khán Safí ...	Oct. 1st, 8th, 15th & 5th Nov.	,, ...	...

75	*Sajjan Kirti Sudhdkar.*	Udaipur ...	Hindí ...	Ditto ...	Banshí Dhar ...	Nov. 3rd ...	,,	,, ...	215	,,
76	*Shafáhu-l-Sudúr* ...	Lahore ...	Arabic ...	Monthly ...	Registrar of the Panjáb University.	For Aug. ...	,,	6th ...	80	,,
77	*Shahna-i-Hind* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan ...	Nov. 1st ...	,,	5th ...	100	,,
78	*Shula-i-Túr* ...	Cawnpore,	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Ibráhim.	,, 4th ...	,,	6th ...	175	,,
79	*Surúr-i-Qaisarí* ...	Rámpur ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Muhammad Razá ...	,, 6th ...	,,	10th ...	70	,,
80	*Tahzíb* ...	Morádábád	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ráhat Alí Khán ...	Oct. 19th & 27th	,,	7th ...	105	,,
81	*Tamaddun* ...	Lucknow,	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Púran Chand ...	Nov. 8th ...	,,	9th ...	125	,,
82	*Tibyánu-l-Akhbár* ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Alí ...	,, 4th ...	,,	6th ...	75	,,
83	*Victoria Paper* ...	Siálkot ,,	Ditto ...	Daily ...	Gyán Chand ...	,, 1st to 7th	,,	5th to 11th respectively	900	,,
84	*Vritt Dhárá* ...	Dhár ...	Maráthí ...	Weekly ...	Harí Bháskar ...	Oct. 27th, & 3rd Nov.	,,	9th ...	120	,,
85	*Waqáya-i-Álam* ...	Gházípur,	Urdú ...	Ditto ...	Siráju-l-dín Ahmad,	Nov. 3rd ...	,,	8th ...	300	,,

ALLAHABAD :
The 15th *November*, 1884.

PRIYÁ DÁS,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.